

defended themselves with much courage. Cornered, the younger rake was finally disarmed, the sword being knocked out of his hand by a terrible blow, but the crown prince fought on, slashing faces and clothes and smashing mirrors and crockery. He did not give in until the toe of his right foot had been severed by a sword thrust, causing him to drop his weapon for an instant.

At that moment he was caught by the arms by two waiters approaching from the rear, and soon lay on the floor, writhing with rage and pain.

The King, when informed of the assault, ordered his royal highness removed to Belgrade by special train, while Kethely was placed under arrest in the hospital "for conduct unbecoming an officer."

THE PEOPLE TIRED OF HIM.

The crown prince is being cared for at the palace, and the people of Belgrade sincerely hope that his convalescence may last a good many weeks or months so they may be rid of a public nuisance as long as possible. Meanwhile other rascally deeds and fishy transactions committed by Nicodem are discussed freely in the capital. Evidence of his improprieties and moral turpitude are on everybody's lips; all but the newspapers seem to be aware of his conduct. The newspapers keep quiet to avoid suppression, as the King threatened to confiscate any journal guilty of the slightest criticism of his adopted son, besides sending the editor to jail. And a term of imprisonment in a Serbian prison is not to be sneezed at. In this country few political prisoners return from jail, and those who do tell terrible stories of torture, hunger and long periods of thirst. But that is another story.

A week or so previous to the Nisha incident a fashionable throng of ladies and gentlemen at dinner in the restaurant of the Belgrade Waldorf-Astoria were startled by the appearance of a young and beautiful girl in complete deshabille; it couldn't have been more complete. The young woman had issued from a "cabinet" connected with the restaurant by a door and walked around the tables offering flowers for sale. Women shrieked, burying their faces behind bouquets and fans, some fainted, while their escorts called for the head waiter and proprietor. One old general attempted to throw his military cloak over the impudent creature. Suddenly above the tumult there was a sharp voice: "Do not interfere. She is a friend of mine. If she is prevented from finishing her tour of the restaurant I will lose a lot of money."

It was Crown Prince Nicodem who spoke—the young rake had undertaken to provoke "the greatest scandal ever heard of in a civilized community" for a thousand francs and won the money, as neither the hotel keeper, nor anyone else in the crowd was man enough to interfere with the unparalleled spectacle, which could be plainly seen from the street, and, indeed, attracted a large mob outside. Only the old general, who had offered his coat to the beauty, attempted to expostulate with Nicodem for insulting the best people of the kingdom by allowing a girl to play his royal highness shut the door in his face and told him to mind his own business. And when the chief of police brought the matter before Alexander, the King and Queen thought they would kill themselves with laughing, and, instead of punishing Nicodem, congratulated him on his "ready wit."

TRYING TO LOSE A BANK.

No wonder the Crown Prince's conduct immeasurably increased under the circumstances, encouraging him in the belief that he is above the law and privileged to do anything his fancy dictates. Writing a check for five hundred thousand francs on the Belgrade National Bank was his next extravagance. That he had no account there, or any other bank, was entirely unknown to the officials, save as Draga's brother, did not trouble him in the least. He just borrowed a blank check from the Queen and adorned it with a row of figures and his signature. The cashier looked at him in blank amazement. "You will have to see the president," he said, and to the president the lieutenant marched with his clanking saber and noisome spurs.

"I am her Majesty's brother and heir to the throne," he said; "you will certify this, so your signature of a cashier can hand out the money."

The bank president didn't know of a deposit to that amount and asked for the royal highness's bank book, etc.

"No details, if you please," answered the young man haughtily. "If necessary my secretary or adjutant will tend to them later on. Meanwhile do your duty to your future sovereign and pay over the money I asked for."

The bank president, not knowing how to get rid of his visitor, asked for half an hour's delay, and immediately communicated with the Ministers of the royal house and of the interior, learning from these gentlemen that Nicodem hadn't a penny outside of his pay and the allowance from his sister, the Queen. Consequently the check was thrown back and Nicodem also, when upon his return to the bank he made a scene, offering violence to cashier and president.

This time, too, Alexander took the part of his disolute adopted son, claiming that refusal to honor the Crown Prince's draft was nothing short of an insult to Majesty and would be prosecuted as such if repeated. At the same time he punished the bank president by declaring him ineligible to hold office either under the government or the civil administration, while Queen Draga added what she considers insult to injury by striking the banker's name from her visiting list. Hereafter the poor man will never be permitted to kiss Draga's hand, or dance or dine at the palace, or occupy a dead-head seat at the royal theater. But that is not all. The King

contemplates withdrawing the state funds from the bank, and is urging his friends to recall their, while public officials are ordered to do so on pain of his Majesty's displeasure. Draga vowed to ruin the National Bank of Serbia, and is doing her level best to carry out her intention.

PUBLIC HAND-KISSING.

Even before the stories related had filled the capital with amazement at the impudence of this seedy nobody, Nicodem, the Servians' sense of the fitness of things had been severely tried by the lieutenant's occasional fits of bigheadedness. When the spirit of aggrandizement seizes him, this young fop compels men and women of his acquaintance to kiss his hand at chance meetings in the street, in church, or on the drill-ground before the assembled soldiers. Because his sister may lay claim to this form of salutation by reason of her exalted rank, the so-called Crown Prince thinks he is entitled to the same mode of outward deference. It's a disgusting spectacle to see white-haired ladies and gentlemen greet this ridiculous booby with a courtesy that even the Czarina demands only on a ceremonial occasion and when seated on the throne. Yet, a good many Belgrade people, particularly officials and their ladies, submit to his unheard-of demand for fear of endangering their position or of offending Alexander or Draga an excuse for venting their ill-will against them.

One afternoon Nicodem took up his stand on the sidewalk opposite the palace, and there, cigarette in mouth and riding high in hand, "held court," as the courtly phrase has it, compelling passersby to bow and scrape to him and kiss his hand. Persons trying to avoid the meeting by keeping on the other side of the street, were called to order and told of their duty, and if at all slow the Crown Prince quickened their pace by cracking his whip with significant gestures. This was too much even for Belgrade, long used to the indecencies of her rulers.

Next morning the dead walls of the capital were placarded with a telling caricature of the royal enfant terrible, who makes his foster father and his nurse tremble at his antics, while Mamma Draga peacefully slumbers on. This cartoon referring to the half-forgotten delinquent stock affair—the first of the kind publicly exhibited in Serbia—threw the King into a paroxysm of rage, and he would have punished the city by establishing martial law if the Cabinet had not threatened to resign. As to Nicodem, he continued, before as after, to heap outrage upon outrage. On the evening of the day when the caricature appeared he sent word to the biggest music hall in Belgrade to reserve a box for him, cautioning the proprietor to see to it that the national hymn be played upon his appearance and withdrawal, and that the audience, as a mark of respect, rise from their seats.

The manager agreed to this for the sake of the advertisement, but the unanimous deference shown him intoxicated the crown prince. After looking at the performance for a few minutes he called to the leader, ordering him to stop the music he was playing and repeat the national anthem while he, Nicodem, was going out. It was done, but half an hour later Nicodem reappeared, interrupting the performance and making the people rise in their seats while the national hymn was drowned out for the third time. And this sort of thing happened seven times in succession, the audience getting more and more turbulent and abusive every minute.

BATTERED HIM UP.

After the last intermission, as one of the favorites of the Belgrade stage was about to appear, Nicodem again attempted to take a walk to the national tune, and the audience promptly rose, in revolt. A thousand hoarse throats began howling, whistling and heaping invectives upon the crown prince and the unhappy woman, his sister, while more than fifty citizens invaded the corridor reserved for royalty and played football with the heir to the crown. That Nicodem got out alive is entirely due to the efforts of his military escort—as it was he lost two teeth, several handfuls of hair and the distinguishing marks of his military equipment, such as sabre, helmet, epaulettes and decorations. Besides, one of his royal eyes was blackened and he was severely bruised all over the body.

The Servian law recognizing no privileged classes, the King, had no means for punishing the offenders except by an act of despotism which, at the time, he had not the courage to offer, but Queen Draga was equal to the occasion. To compensate Nicodem for his pains, she ordered the minister of finance to make him an allowance of 5,000 francs per month, and when he refused, pleading constitutional obstacles, she commanded the administrator of the royal civil list to advance the cash, pending the action of Parliament. The act caused the chief of the department to resign, as this additional charge, small as it is, threatens to unbalance the royal finances already overburdened by Alexander's and Draga's extravagances, and by the demands of the Queen's numerous family.

Belgrade financiers having full knowledge of the situation, predict that his Majesty will have to go into bankruptcy very soon unless heroic measures for stopping the leaks are taken without delay.

A FAMILY OF "SUCKERS."

Besides Nicodem, the whole Lajnjevitz family lives off King Alexander's bounty, though his Majesty is a niggard in all respects where his own self is unconcerned. Madame Draga's elder sister was married to a small but respectable banker, named Petrovitch, by whom she had a lot of children. Alexander espoused his present wife. But after the wedding a more banker was not deemed good enough for the King's sister-in-law and the Holy Synod promptly

decreed a separation from bed and board. Petrovitch got a lump sum and emigrated to Constantinople, while the Queen proceeded to put her sister's menage on a royal footing, renting a great house for her and supplying her with servants, equipage and horses galore. Next she provided her sister's boys, among them the lieutenant mentioned, with suitable situations and allowances, while the nieces were sent to high-priced foreign schools and academies and clothed like princesses.

As all Belgrade knew the Petrovitch's past, the airs and graces they assumed with their present luxurious mode of living could not fail to attract widespread comment, and as it leaked out that the King was footing the bills, his Majesty's creditors became anxious and very pressing in their demands upon the civilist, whose administrator had been unable to pass current expenses for some time. The worthy official's protests were unheeded and drafts upon the royal exchequer multiplied, as Draga's relatives increased their demands, or new cousins and aunts bobbed up.

Nicodem squeezed several thousand francs a week from his sister before he got an official allowance, and his adjutant, Lieut. Petrovitch, fared nearly as well. Then there are Draga's unmarried sisters, three of them, who had to be provided with establishments and means for traveling abroad. This item, too, made a considerable hole in the royal revenues. Draga is also credited with having started a sinking fund intended to provide her sisters with marriage portions, but before the time, of course she expects to marry them to princes of royal blood.

DID HE KILL MILAN?

As to small-fry relatives of hers who regard the civilists as their legitimate quarry, there is no end of them. Mika Popovitch and Paia Marinkovitch, two clientless rhysters of evil reputation, being loudest in their demands, and as they were implicated in the plot to foist a bogus baby on Alexander, their royal cousin is entirely at their mercy. But there are still other blackmailers, persons intimately acquainted with Queen Draga's past. One of them, a woman of her age, recently married one of the high officials of the palace, Draga giving her a "dot" of forty thousand francs, which is a great deal of money in Serbia. Add to this that all members of the Lunjevitz family who are at all able to make a bluff at filling any kind of a position were provided with paying sinecures at the expense of the state.

At the same time it is openly charged that the King and Queen were jointly responsible for the attempt on the life of the late King Milan, that, indeed, they hired the murderers sent to assassinate their father and father-in-law. Whether this horrible accusation is true or not, your correspondent is unable to say. At the evidence produced seems to point that way. The plotters could have never gone to work as they did if it hadn't been for the King's protection and concurrence, and that those caught red-handed were afterwards suffocated in prison, or tortured to death, seems to indicate that Alexander feared the testimony. Among the conspirators, four of whom are still at large, were Zivko Angelitch, Governor of Shabatz, and another high official named Knezevitch, both of whom used to belong to Alexander's circle of intimates.

MIKO PRISTOF.

[Copyright.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Can paper be successfully made from rice straw?—J. F. E.

Yes, a good quality is made from it.

What is the area of Texas? 2. And of Austria-Hungary?—L. L.

It is 266,011 square miles. 2. 201,581 square miles.

What was the popular vote Mr. Bryan received in 1896 and in 1900?—A. C.

In 1896, 6,502,025; in 1900, 6,558,739.

A claims that a deer sheds his horns every year. B that they are never shed; which is right?—B. and L.

A; they are shed and renewed annually.

Will you state the present address and the age of Madison Julius Cawein?—T. J. M.

No. 1325 West Market street, Louisville, Ky. He was born March 23, 1855.

What per cent. of the cotton grown in the United States was consumed in the United States from 1880 to 1890, both inclusive?—J. W. S.

Almost 32 per cent.

Has the story "Fort Vincennes," published in serial form, been published in book form?—Subscriber.

We cannot learn that there is such a book.

Through what processes is phosphate rock carried in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer?—J. W. S.

Ordinarily it is ground to powder, subjected to sulphuric acid to render it soluble in water, and mixed with other fertilizing agents.

When was Gen. Nelson A. Miles made general of the United States army? 2. Did the law require that his nomination or appointment to that position be confirmed by the United States Senate?—W. C. H.

Oct. 5, 1895. 2. No; he assumed command by direction of the President.

Where may Sir Thomas Lipton be addressed? 2. Mrs. Leland Stanford? 3. What is the name and address of another wealthy woman who has built a school in California?—S. F. A.

Ossage, Southgate, Middlesex; City Road, E. C.; England. 2. Palo Alto, Cal. 3. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, La Hacienda del Paso de Verona, San Francisco, Cal.

Is Verplanck Colvin superintendent of some survey, and if so, what survey and what is his address?—J. W.

He has been superintendent of the New York state land survey since 1883, and of the Adirondack survey since 1872, and may be addressed at Albany, N. Y.

In what part of Africa is the Rand? 2. What was the chief difference between the White and Republican parties when the latter was first organized?—Twelve.

In the Transvaal, at Johannesburg. In a general sense the word means a highland or highlands along a river. 2. The newer party's antagonism to slavery.

Will you tell me of the Transiberian Railway?—M.

Its entire length will be 4,500 miles, and the original plan, which was to have it completed in 1895, has been carried out to date, this, despite the fact that, because of unexpectedly large traffic, much rebuilding has been necessitated. The cost has been within the estimates, whose total was \$150,000,000. It is about three-fourths done.

Please publish the final vote of candidates for Governor of all the States in Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts in the election of Nov. 4, 1901.—A. J. C., W. H. B., and others.

The figures showing the votes of the different States have appeared in the Journal during the past few weeks, but our files not being indexed we cannot take time

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Good for Bad Teeth  
Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont  
Sozodont Tooth Powder - 25c.  
Large Liquid and Powder - 75c.  
All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for the postage, 3c.

25c.

to look them up. Write to the secretary of state for each State.

Will you tell me where to obtain a newspaper that advertises unsettled estates and missing heirs to said estates?—L. H.

We do not know of any paper making a specialty of such information. Advertisements of this kind are usually inserted in newspapers most likely to be seen by missing heirs or persons interested in unsettled estates.

Is there a benevolent institution in Indiana that takes care of invalid blind persons?—S. C. B.

Besides the county poorhouses there is no such institution except the homes for the aged—admission to the most of which is confined to residents of the respective counties in which they are located—and which might take blind persons of advanced years.

What longitude is Meridian, Bosque county, Texas? At what longitude in the Pacific ocean does the day begin?—H. B. M.

About 97 degrees and 30 seconds west of Greenwich. 2. The date line follows, in general, the 180th meridian, but being purely a convenience, it deviates from the meridian where it will thereby serve the interests of business or navigation, doing this both north and south of the equator.

A periodical reports "plenty of partridge and quail" now, what is the difference between partridge and quail?—J. L. H.

Neither of these two names means the same bird in all parts of the United States. The partridge of the Southern States is the quail of the Northern States, where the partridge is the ruffed grouse, and a different bird yet is a partridge in California. The periodical named is edited in New York, and referred to grouse and bobwhites.

FRANKLIN AS A VEGETARIAN.

His Simple Life and Small Board Bills.

Philadelphia Times.

One of the earliest of the business strokes which made the material fortune of Benjamin Franklin was a brilliant manipulation of his board bill. When an apprentice to his brother he read a book on vegetarianism and became a convert. His refusal to eat flesh caused an inconvenience at his boarding house, and he therefore learned how to prepare food according to the vegetarian theory. Then he proposed that if his brother would give him half the money paid for his board he would board himself.

This was done and Benjamin saved half of himself. He gave half to his brother, the interesting information that his dinner often consisted of a slice of bread or a biscuit, a glass of raisins and a glass of water. In later years on a voyage to New York the stow became known as the "vegetarian stow."

Franklin was simple in his eating, and to a great extent he lived the simple life. This life of low diet and high thought has been passed on to every generation and just now we are hearing more about it than ever. The increased cost of meats is serious. According to the housekeeper it takes \$25 to buy to-day what could have been easily purchased for less than \$20 two years ago. The household expenses have gone up faster than the household income. There has been no diminution of appetite, but on the other hand, the strange perversity of humankind is never shown quite so strongly as in wanting a thing most least able to get it. A therapeutic may dismiss the bill of fare for days; but let him know that there is nothing in the house to eat and he will at once become hungry. The curious effect of a prohibition store on men who never drink is that it makes them thirsty and weak, and those who have liquor in Maine is to save the lives of strangers.

There is another difficulty in trying to drive people back into the simple life, which in the final form is vegetarian. The rise in prices has affected everything. The vegetable crops have been bad. It costs much money even for a vegetarian to dine satisfactorily. Thus it happens that the average man has to accept the best that comes and be thankful for all he gets. The simple life is still beautiful but it costs just the same.

Carrie Nation's Gratitude.

New York World.

Carrie Nation lectured in Marietta, O., under the direction of H. J. Conrath, a saloon keeper, and Joe Bruner, a puglist. "Neither the W. C. T. U. nor the churches would bring me here," she said, "but these men did, and I am grateful to them."

USELESS.

Smith—Why don't you keep your engagements promptly?

Brown—I tried that, but I wasted so much time waiting for the other fellow that I gave it up.

## The Ayres Bulletin A Gift Umbrella

Must be of faultless quality.  
Should be of decided beauty.  
May be of merit beyond its price.

Five hundred men's and women's umbrellas will first see the light of an Indianapolis day here tomorrow.

They were made to our order from the finest tape-edge silks and are especially elegant and novel by reason of their handles. These handles were the season's accumulation of a Philadelphia manufacturer who draws upon both Europe and America for elegant and artistic umbrella handles. Many samples are accumulated in this way, some of which are adopted for his regular lines, others, which because of excessive cost of the too limited output of some hand-laborer, are found unavailable. It was 500 of these exclusive and artistic handles which we bought very much under real worth and it is to the resultant umbrellas we now ask the attention of the gift-buyers.

Lot One consists of Men's Umbrellas, in 28-inch size, made of finest tape-edge black silks with hand-carved horn and ivory handles embellished with silver and gold plate mountings.....\$5.00 each

Lot Two is composed of both colored and black Umbrellas, in 26-inch size for women. Finest tape-edge silks are used and the long handles are of pearl, beautified with incrustations of gold and silver.....\$5.00 each

Lot Three includes both men's and women's Umbrellas of one tape-edge silks. Either 26 or 28-inch sizes may be had, and the range of choice in handles takes in all popular forms of silver trimmed natural wood, besides the more ornate forms of decorated pearl, ivory and horn.....\$3.50 each

Engraving is free, and any umbrella may be reserved until Christmas by a small part payment.

A Great Dollar Glove

The Florence. And why? First, because until this season you've paid \$1.25 a pair for it and that wasn't too much.

A more appealing proof, however, lies in its superb range of fashionable colorings, its dainty finish, its excellent snap fasteners and, last and best of all, its firm yet dainty and pliable kid. Verily, it is a great glove at \$1.00.

Buy one pair on our recommendation.

The Vogue of Lansdowne

Lansdowne has invaded Paris, the great center of fashion! On merit alone you may well believe. For Lansdowne is an American dress fabric. When first introduced, a few years ago, France tried to imitate it. And failed. Then she condemned it. But a reaction has set in. A few Parisian dressmakers, recognizing the great merit of this charming material, or prevailing modes, have introduced it to their clientele and now Philadelphia is sending Lansdowne to Europe!

Of course, as an American, you are proud of this turning of the tables and of course are pleased to accept what such high authority has approved. Rare approval, indeed.

All colors of the genuine Lansdowne here, \$1.25 a yard.

French Flannels at 59c

A bargain so manifest needs little comment. Every woman who knows anything of the comparative merit of flannels, knows that for delicacy of texture, stability of color and beauty of design the French Flannels stand unrivaled. She also knows that heretofore flannels which boast this foreign brand were not to be had under 75c to \$1.00 a yard. But that was heretofore.

We offer now more than one hundred plain flannels, stripes, dots, figures and Persian patterns at the very low price of 59c a yard.

It would seem folly to accept an imitation when the genuine can be bought for so little.

Aprons for Wee Folk

Busy mammas with the very natural motherly liking for daintily dressed little ones will be especially interested in this holiday showing of children's aprons. More than a hint of general styles and a few prices is out of the question. Take what follows as simply an invitation to come and see all.

At \$1.00—White aprons for children of 2 to 8 years; belted styles with daintily tucked full ruffles over the shoulders.

At \$1.75—White aprons with fine quality embroidery edge and insertion trimmings.

At \$2.50 to \$4.25—Others of increasing excellence and elegance—a charming array of pretty designs and careful needlework.

Tams with Tabs New Style Coats

These for wear with the popular Russian suits for small boys. Comfort and elegance for the little fellows. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Colored coats for children as young as one year. Others up to six-year size, some with triple capes, others trimmed with fur, panne velvet, \$6 and \$7.75.

Sale, Odd Curtain Laces

Try and imagine the chagrin of a salesman who sells four pairs of curtains and then finds he has but three pairs to deliver. Then you'll understand why we so often offer odd pairs at cost and even less. We are glad to see them go. Such a sale is a mutual benefit—for us, for you. Look at it from your point of view and read these reductions on one, two and three-pair lots.

Brussels which were \$9, \$7.50 and \$5.75 a pair at \$7.70, \$5.75 and \$3.75.

Irish Points which sold at \$12 and \$8.75 at \$8.50 and \$6.50 a pair.

Scotch Nets recently selling at \$5, \$4.50 and \$3.75, now \$3.75, \$3.25 and \$2.75.

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Indiana's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods

SUNDAY JOURNAL, BY MAIL, \$2 PER YEAR

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All kinds of Desks, Tables and Chairs. One profit—from the factory to the office.

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First—What do you wish, madam?  
Prima Donna—I want to know why those flowers I ordered were not delivered until after the show. I shall not pay for them.



USELESS.  
Smith—Why don't you keep your engagements promptly?  
Brown—I tried that, but I wasted so much time waiting for the other fellow that I gave it up.